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Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1889. [1]



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IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

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## Intimations.

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

## SEVERE SNOWSTORM IN EUROPE.

LONDON, February 11th.

A severe snowstorm has passed over Great Britain and the Continent, blocking the railways and telegraphs.

## THE PRIESTS AND HOME RULE.

Father Macfadden and some others have been charged with the murder of police Inspector Gweedore.

## FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for a *scrutin de liste*.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OUR further comments on the Roke Company "corner" business must stand over until to-morrow.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot by the Rev. J. B. Ost to found a ragged school. The Chinese are subscribing freely.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Pekin*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

THE telegrams brought on by the American mail this afternoon are held over until to-morrow, as they are not of sufficient importance to warrant our delaying publication until a late hour.

THE children's party on board H.M.S. *Impetuous* which was postponed from last Tuesday afternoon will take place next Tuesday afternoon, the 19th instant. Those invited are requested to accept this notice.

GENERAL Boulanger in an interview the other day said: "The first act of my Government, if my country raises me to the Presidency, will be to repeal the laws relating to banishment, readmit everybody and open to all Frenchmen the France I love so well."

THE tramway car en route to the Peak jolted violently, and the stout lady is thrown into Mr. Fuddle's lap. Stout Lady (blushing)—Excuse me, sir, but the car—Mr. Fuddle (slyly)—Don't mention it, ma'am. Don't mention it. I'm used to being sat on by women.

MILAN, Paris and London lead the world in all that pertains to a thoroughly artistic knowledge of dancing. The Royal Academy "do la danza" at Paris founded by Louis XIV, and which is presided over at the present time by M. de Soria, is the most finished school of dancing in the world, and approached by none save that of "La Scala" in Milan.

THE hairs of our head are numbered, an scientific authority alleges, Inspector Quincey personally tested the assertion yesterday. He suspected an old fellow of being a scout to gamblers, and was going to question him when the man ran away. Quincey naturally seized his queue, and the wearer jerked it so suddenly that it came out by the roots. He stopped then, and began to make as much row as though the dozen old hairs he had just torn out were a great loss. Quincey compassionately returned them to him and hurried away, leaving the aged heathen surrounding himself with a pile of profanity.

MR. C. D. Harman, agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., informs us that the steamer *Arabic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 24th ulto, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Lancet* gives the following method of self-aphysiation as an "effective remedy for insomnia in his own case: After taking a deep inspiration, he holds his breath till discomfort is felt; then repeats the process a second and a third time. As a rule this is enough to procure sleep. A slight degree of apnoea is thus relied on as a soporific agent."

A GAMBLING house keeper was charged before Mr. Woodhouse this morning with receiving the gold watch and gold ring stolen from Lieutenant Scott by his boy on Tuesday. Previous to his trial the boy took Mr. Scott to the prisoner's house and said he had given him the valuables in payment of gambling debts amounting to \$46. The man admitted that he had received them, but refused to give them up until he was paid that amount. He was therefore arrested. The case was remanded.

OUR morning contemporary is informed that the Portuguese gunboat *Tijo*, which arrived yesterday from Macao, is under orders to proceed to Chinkiang. We have not taken the trouble to ascertain the correctness of this report, but will assume it to be true. We have, however, endeavored to find out the probable motives, which may have induced the Governor of Macao to send a gunboat to the scene of the recent riot in Northern China, but are still entirely in the dark. Chinkiang is not blessed with the existence of any Portuguese subject; the *Hongkong Directory* makes no mention of any descendant of Vasco da Gama's, Albuquerque's or Castro's having alighted and built his nest in that remote quarter. No Portuguese missionary is engaged in converting the masses there—and perhaps this may account for the occurrence of the riot. There is no Portuguese Consul in Chinkiang; nor is any of the other Consuls in charge of "Portuguese interests" at that port. For the simple reason that Portuguese interests in the Far East are a myth, excepting, of course, the interests attached to the neighbouring *Jen-tai* colony of Macao. What on earth can then be the motive of the *Tijo's* proceeding to Chinkiang? We have asked our Macao correspondent to explain the seeming mystery, and he may possibly be able to do so, although we have grave doubts on the subject.

We extract the following additional particulars of the shipwreck of the Spanish troopship *Remus* from the Manila *Diario* of the 9th inst. Only eight minutes elapsed between the shock and the sinking of the vessel. The confusion on board was beyond control. A rush was made for the boats; the ropes were cut, and the passengers precipitated themselves into the boats regardless of the danger of capsizing them. The first boat containing the Commander of Police and a Franciscan friar, on coming into contact with the blades of the ship's propeller, immediately capsized. The Captain of the *Remus* lost no time in throwing overboard all he could lay hand on, to help those struggling in the water to float. Lieut.-Col. Tamayo who was in his cabin when the shock was felt, rushed on deck, and finding that the passengers were overcrowding the boats, fired a shot for his revolver and obtained sufficient submission to enable him, in conjunction with the Captain, to organise an orderly landing of the remaining passengers. The two last boats had barely left the ship when she gradually sank stern foremost. There were lots of people forward; the Captain ordered them to strip and jump overboard as there was no more hope of rescue. Many obeyed, but a good number remained on board and went down with the ship. The Captain, who was the last to leave the ship, held on to one of the boats, unwilling to increase her weight by getting inside. The boats and the swimming portion of the shipwrecked passengers made for the shores of Maripipi, and in half an hour were housed and treated with great hospitality by the natives. The boats returned to the scene of the wreck in search of victims and their effects, and continued the search for the whole of the next day. The following were reported missing: The Commander of the Police, Portillo, Dr. Sevilla, the Administrador of Samar, Perez del Rio, Valverde, a merchant of Surigao, Barban, a Sergeant of Engineers, four soldiers of the same corps, three Infantry sergeants, three corporals, three servants, a Jesuit priest, vicar of Surigao, a Franciscan brother, two cabin boys, four stewards, a cook, a boatswain, a groom, eleven Chinese, and a lady, Mrs. Neri, whose corpse was the only found. The total number lost was 42, 127 having survived the disaster, of whom 81 were passengers and 46 belonged to the crew.

We find the following in the *Sydney Bulletin*:—A Mr. Fawcett, or Focus, or Floorcloth, or some such name, writes to a British agricultural paper to point out that the horse, as at present constructed, is "too stilted and artificial, and is in want of re-organisation. He proposes to take a bit off the beast of burden here and there and put it on somewhere else, and turn other parts of him round back to front, and, by doing this, he believes that a really superior brute could be manufactured at moderate cost."

The task that I would suggest to breeders is the shortening of the metatarsal and metacarpal, the cannon bones, by about half their present length, and my reason for wishing to do so is that I think it would give an increase of both speed and power; for I have noticed that a short cannon bone in a horse is always associated with a long step and great power, and a long one is of equal advantage in a thoroughbred for galloping. And giving what you take off the cannon bone to increase the length of the femur and the thigh and shin bones, would give ease to all the parts.

We rather like this programme, and intend to buy an improved horse as soon as they are on the market. But what we flatly refuse to want to suggest is that, while Mr. Flatfoot is on the job, a few alterations might be made with advantage in the breed of human beings, the ordinary stud Caucasian having gone to seed a good deal late. Among other things, it occurs to us that the hair might be moved with advantage off the head and put on to the feet, and that the head itself might be moved down a little so as to be on a level with the ordinary keyhole, thus enabling the common or stereotyped citizen to find the lock without going down on all fours and often being unable to get up again, on a dark night. Then if the waist were put up where the head generally is, it would facilitate the hang of a fellow's pants, and if the principal vital organs were hung outside in place of inside it would save a vast expense in doctor's bills, and a quality of matter to consider, that was the matter with the old man, he didn't feel well, young man. Also the arms might possibly be lengthened to enable him to go on all fours when he was tired, or else a pair of collapsible telescopic legs might be added which could be furled or unfurled at pleasure. These ideas, of course, are merely an amateur's impressions of what a human being ought to be, but they could be edited and revised by competent anatomists till the correct design was arrived at, and then the process of cultivation might commence at once. An improved and revised horse is, no doubt, an important consideration, but an improved and revised man to drive the horse is at least equally essential, and we desire to impress upon botanists, physiologists, and others that the matter is one which requires their best attention and wants it at once.

THE Court of Survey on the *Pasig* will sit at 11 a.m. on Saturday.

A VICTIMIAN woman who was lately arrested for bigamy, accused herself on the plea that her first husband was a dwarf.

THE Count and Countess of Bardi, Baroness Hertling, Counts Luchesi, and Zeleni, and Baron Heydebrand arrived yesterday by the steamship *Italian* from Fochow.

A RUMOUR was about this morning that the *Chong* had broken down on her way to Canton, but on a police-launch being sent out it was found to be without foundation.

A PHYSICIAN in the *American Magazine* says that the practice of beginning breakfast with cereal has caused more dyspepsia than any other single habit that he recalls. "It places," he says, "a layer of sticky, pasty, carbonaceous food against a membrane that is already torpid enough and needs sharp stimulus of fruit or douches of water to start gastric secretions, instead of a clogging mass like the meal, that all day long works ill until it is gotten rid of."

SIMS REEVES could sing a bit once, but his recently-published autobiography shows him to be an arrant old coist. He records that, on one occasion, Sir Michael Costa called upon him to thank him for the style in which he had sustained the tenor part, and declared that there was "no better singing in Paradise." In another place Reeves tells us that he sang "transcendently," and again and again we read that he "was never in better voice or sang more magnificently."

THE Sanitary Board met yesterday afternoon. It was reported that on the 9th inst. five imported cows had been found suffering from rinderpest and two others had died. No other cases had occurred, and the sheds had been disinfected. A set of rules for the guidance of the Sanitary surveyors were submitted and passed, and an amended set of by-laws relating to the compulsory vacation, disinfection, &c., of infected premises passed. The Chairman reported that four children from Graham Street were in the Hospital, suffering from a mild attack of small-pox. There was no other business.

P.C. 660, an Indian constable stationed at Shauching, is a credit to the force. He was recently punished for being drunk and assaulting some body, and on Sunday he again distinguished himself by "bailing up" two coolies at Chai Wan Gap and taking eleven cents, a pair of pinners, and a thimble. He would have taken their immortal souls if they had had any, out being coolies, they hadn't. They reported the theft, and the money was found on him by Inspector Baker. In the ordinary course of things six months' imprisonment should have been his punishment, but Mr. Woodhouse thought a fine of \$15 sufficient.

THEY had just had their first quarrel. The violence of the storm had spent itself, but the calm that followed was ominous. "Mr. Corkins," said the wife at last, with cold, biting sarcasm, "you have often complimented me on the beauty of my teeth. Take a look at them, if you please. Here they are!" And she took them out and placed them on the table. "Madam," replied Mr. Corkins, without betraying any surprise, "you have frequently spoken of my glorious dark eyes. Here is one of them. Observe me by looking at it, madam." And he took out a glass eye and laid it beside the teeth.

We have been favoured with a copy of Mr. Lawrence's pamphlet—"Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye Diseases." After a cursory perusal of this interesting little book, we have come to the conclusion that it is really a *multum in parvo* of ophthalmic lore. After an introduction on Light and Refraction, on the Lens and its uses, and on the Eye, the common diseases of the visual organs—Presbyopia, Hypermetropia, Myopia, Astigmatism, Cataract, Night and Colour Blindness, Anisometropia, etc., are specified, and their cure indicated, the work concluding with some very useful remarks on the eyes of Children, and on the use of Spectacles.

"THOMAS MOSS, 20, of Italy, unemployed," was one of the crowd who fates Mr. Woodhouse determined this morning. He is the son of Mr. Musso, the Italian Consul, and the charge against him was one of stealing two gold watch-chains, two diamond rings, seven other rings, a gold scarf-pin, and \$115—altogether some \$480 worth, from a Japanese woman. The two were passengers on the *Ancona*, their cabins adjoining, and on the way Musso was very attentive to the woman, who was sea-sick. He saw the jewelry in her box, and told her not to lock her door whilst ill as it was dangerous. Sometime on Monday morning he opened the box, abstracted the things, and relocked it. She missed them on her arrival, and told the police. Detective Macdonald was busy all night tracing Musso, but next morning Inspector Quincey secured the youth in 312 Queen's Road Central, with all the plunder in his pocket. Musso said his father had disowned him, he had gone to Japan to seek work, and, failing to find it, had stolen the things. He denied taking the money, though—His Worship read him a lecture, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

## TRAINING NOTES.

A fine clear sky attracted a large and somewhat mixed audience "at the rails" this morning. The race-course was in capital order, and consequently some very fast times were recorded. Deference was the first on the track, but he merely trotted, being under orders for swimming exercise later in the day. Quadruped, ridden by Mr. Hough, galloped a quarter twice, in 30 and 34 seconds respectively, which is hardly good enough for the flyers he is certain to meet in the Valley Stakes and German Cup. Jura, owner up, led Mullberg throughout in a mile and a half spin, and after a fine finish beat the black rather easily—times, 344, 68, 143, 220, 255 and 3291.

Dot (Mr. Sampson) and Exeter were sent a roaring gallop over the German Cup course, in which Mr. Teak's handsome little racer made a capital show throughout. Although the Hanks racer had him very easily at last. The time record was very satisfactory, namely—34.66, 140, 216, and a shade over 250. Vengeance and Victory galloped together, but for what distance I am not quite sure. However, the first named romped in, and the last three quarters were covered in 34, 68 and 140. Haben (Mr. Russell) was "powed" with Soli for a mile and a quarter, and after making the whole of the running won handsily by several lengths—times 318, 63, 128, 218 and 248. On paper, the Hanks racer looks very promising both for the Valley and German Cup, and Mr. Teak is such a thorough "sport" that no victory would be more heartily received than "all in" I am not inclined to put my faith in Haben for either race.

Challenger (Mr. Reynell) had no trouble in reversing the form of Tuesday last, with Bandman (Mr. Hough) in a mile and a half spin, the griffin coming away at his leisure from the half mile post and finishing very strongly in 35, 69, 143, 217, 252 and 321. The subscription griffin started in a mile gallop with Venger and Vespasian, but quickly dropped astern, Venger winning cleverly from his stable companion—times 36, 111, 146 and 218. Gridiron ("Horse") almost distanced Melapi (Mr. Hutchings) over the Derby course, the Amoy pony finishing full of running, but the times were not very startling, namely—35, 65, 139, 216, 257 and 300. Hony galloped sharply by himself, but for too short a distance to be of any use in estimating his form by the time test. Leap year galloped considerably over two miles, slowly at first but when Grey Goose joined in at the judge's box last time round the Derby winner of a year ago put on the steam and very soon wore the griffin down—time for Leap Year's final mile and a quarter, 250.

I timed Mont Brévent and St. Gothard for a mile and a quarter, 31, 64, 139, 215 and 250, the former cantering at the finish. Mont Brévent actually covered two miles, but did not time the full distance. Vesperan (Mr. H. Black) led and easily beat Vanguard (Mr. Ker) in a mile and a quarter gallop—winner's time, 35, 110, 145, 221, and 253. Zaba beat Persimmon three lengths in a six furlongs spin, covering the last half-mile in 33 and 66; the full distance would be about 140. In a mile and a half gallop Violent (Mr. Ker) finished in front of Value and Valiant, the full times being 37, 112, 146, 221, 257, and 332. Roxy Morn, going alone, galloped half a mile in 29 and 60 1-5th.

Orlando galloped a mile and a half at something less than half speed, and although he moved freely enough, the big chestnut is scarcely so blooming in his coat as I would like to see him within five days of the time when Greek will meet Greek—or rather when John Humphreys will throw down the gauge of defiance—this "gauge" is strictly copyright—to John Peel. A capital race between Talisman, Lord Chancellor, and Strawberry Jam over the Valley Stakes distance ended in favor of the first named, but with a stronger jockey the Chancellor must have won; Mr. Sampson, who steered the dun, being unfortunately a bit off colour. The full times were 35, 65, and 140, and Mr. Sykes' roan was beaten off.

Jorai and Scaletta in a mile gallop registered 32, 64, 141 and 216, and I am living in the fond hope of seeing both these noble racers performing useful service in the regiment of light horse which I, with my well known patriotic philanthropy, shortly propose organising for the defence of the local sharebrokers. (N.B.—The Macao mounted police are defunct.) "Hats off, gentlemen." Vigour, ridden by my old friend Mr. Punch, raced clean away from Victor in a mile and a quarter "pow" and won by any number of lengths like a high-class racer—times, 32, 65, 138, 211 and 244. If we were to prophesize the result of business, I should feel strongly disposed to predict that Vigour is a very probable winner both of the Derby and Champion; and if I had not long since given up "backing my fancy"—it's so wicked, don't you know?—I would feel very strongly disposed to take a long shot about "the doggie." My missionary readers will kindly excuse this epidemic of horsey slang.

The comparatively high-priced Vendetta could never fairly enter Fleet Foot in a mile gallop—times 35, 69, 143 and 214—and I cannot make out why this handsome and racing griffin has not been tried over the Derby distance. Can't stay? Bosh! let him have a fair trial and see how he finishes. Strathpeffer was thought to be only a half-mile, but yet over two miles he beat Tajmahal and First Comet, probably the two best all-round ponies China has yet seen. Fleet Foot will get inside 320 whenever he is asked the question—and, as "Sammy" would say, don't you forget it.

Lochinvar galloped a mile and a half by himself in 35.68, 142, 215, 251, and 320, but finished in rather ragged style. McDuff was supposed to help the old mole along the last six furlongs, but Capt. Sankey availed himself of a flying start and walked away by himself. "Wee Willie's" speedy little racer registering a very fair performance. I "clocked" Pacolet 33.69, 143 and 217 for the last mile in a mile and a quarter spin, the free-going chestnut striding throughout at his own pace.

Vanquisher and Vandal "powed" a mile in 32, 64, 140, and 213, Viking beating Vis Inferius over the distance in 34, 68, 143, 218 and 216. The famous Tongue racehorse Rodenick Dhu (the Swiss) won at the end of a mile spin made by shoot for the gate, and coming down on his head unslipped his pilot, the ubiquitous Jim, who luckily escaped with a smashed nose and the loss of a few of his front teeth. There has been a great rush on the shares of the Tooth Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—but that is by the way. The other Tongue racers were at exercise, and the race for these long-legged flyers on the "Off-day" is certain to prove interesting, as is the match, owners up, between Mr. Jordan's chestnut water Sterling and Mr. W. Cruickshank's bay Australian mare Bessie.

I have just heard from the Clerk of the Course that the race-course will be again thrown open to-morrow morning. The early birds who are anxious to get hold of the wily worm—this is my facetious way of alluding to Wiscare and Anoroid being spun out for all they are worth—had better be on the spot by daylight. By the way, I am very glad to hear that in future none but members of the Hongkong Jockey Club and approved visitors will be allowed within the enclosure during training operations. This rule ought to have been enforced long ago.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1889.

## THEISM v. REVELATION.

A CONTRAST AND A STUDY.

IV.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE

INTRINSICALLY CONSIDERED.

SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF BIBLICAL COSMOGONY.

(Continued.)

TIME (Continued).—Geology in accordance with Astronomy, and with all the other physical sciences, as we have said, essentially based on the scientific principles of geology, which are the basis of all the sciences. The arguments, and facts demonstrating this, are so numerous that we will only briefly point them out for the reader's consideration.

a. The progressive motion of light, discovered by the ingenious methods of Foucault, Fizeau, (see Ganot's Physics) and Struve, shows that light travels at the rate of 191,515 miles per second. If any change took place in the sun we would see it about eight minutes and thirteen seconds later. It having been ascertained that there are stars so distant that their light would take many hundreds of thousands of years to reach us, it necessarily follows that since we can see them, they must have been created and must have been shining so long.

b. The mathematical figure of the earth is ample proof that our globe has previously been in a liquefied state, produced by its extraordinarily high temperature. As at present the earth has reached a state of equilibrium as regards its temperature—a fact easily demonstrated by its uniform size, for a great decline in temperature would bring about a diminution of size, and consequently a reduction in the length of the day, and it has been ascertained that since the time of Hipparchus, the day has not shortened by one two-hundredth of a second—it necessarily follows that the earth has taken prodigious periods of time to cool by radiation in a vacuum, and to assume its present form. Professor Sir William Thompson estimates this time to be not less than 20 million years, and not more than 400 million years.

c. The existence of volcanoes and earthquakes and our own repeated experiments have clearly established the fact that after a certain depth is reached the internal heat of our globe increases at the rate of one degree Fahr. for every 50 feet, or say 100 degrees per mile; at a depth of ten miles every thing must be red hot, and at thirty or forty miles, a molten state. As there are extinct volcanoes whose origin is not mentioned in any work of history—those of central France date from the Eocene period, and their power increased through the Pliocene—it follows that their origin belongs to a period that almost transcends calculation.

d. The universal occurrence of igneous rocks, of veins of various mineral constitution and showing different dates of appearance through the upper surface, the layers of lava that are found in succession one under another, the dislocations, subsidences and elevations which are to be seen everywhere, or the crust of the earth, indications of a loss of heat, of a contraction in diameter and the consequent fracture of the exterior shell along lines of least resistance, are evident proofs that the forces of Nature have been in operation in a very long period of time. For the whole course of Nature reveals very gradual processes, not sudden and abrupt changes or catastrophes.

e. The Moon as revealed by powerful telescopes presents a broken surface, volcanic cones and craters, mountains with lava-clad sides, and other prominent points which prove a succession of events like those of the earth, viz., a primitive high temperature, a gradual decline, and therefore a long process of time.

f. A vast mass of evidence of the remote antiquity of the earth is found in the forming up of lakes, the formation of deltas, the cutting over of running water, the deposit of travelling the denudation of immense tracts of country, the carrying of their detritus into the sea, the changes of shores by tides and waves, the formation of strata hundreds of miles in length, and the imbedding therein of fossil remains in numbers almost beyond belief. Mr. Ponton has demonstrated that there are in the course of formation on the coast of Florida, coral reefs, constructed continuously of the same species of polyp, and their average rate of progress can be carried back 30,000 years. The same time is arrived at by calculating the



Shakespeare's Cliff and Flamborough Head took 400,000 years. Professor Huxley ("Lays Sermons") says, referring to Norwich—"The area on which we now stand has been first sea and then land for at least four alternations, and has remained in each of these conditions for a period of great length. . . . The chalk is vastly older than Adam himself, and crocodiles abounded long before chalk was deposited." On the chalk are stumps of trees, and alders grew—first, oaks, yews, beeches, and alders, some of them three feet in diameter, and remains of elephants and of other great wild beasts. Huxley finds it impossible to say when the chalk was deposited, and let the chalk as we find it, but he considers the formations in which the remains of extinct generations of men have been found are not older than the drift, or boulder clay. "Since the chalk was deposited the Pyrenees, Alps, Himalayas and Andes have appeared, and the cretaceous sea flowed over the sites of Sinai and Ararat. Before the chalk was deposited all the great classes of animals, beasts of the field, and things that dwell in the waters flourished on the globe long ages."

Philological arguments are also abundant as confirmatory of the antiquity of the earth. The Duke of Argyll says: "Those who have studied the growth of languages are lost in conjecture as to the lapse of time, which may probably have been required for the wonderful creations of human speech." The philologist in the earliest history finds languages not only completed, arrived at a state of maturity, but bearing marks of long and gradual development through ages of the mind's progress. Chevalier Bunsen estimates the time required to form the Chinese language at 5,000 years, begun some 22,000 years back. Our own family of languages—the Indo-European—he supposes to have been gradually formed since he reports to have been 9,000 years ago, while for the Turanian he grants 17,000 years. "The English language," says Cattell, affords an excellent source of study to those who watch the growth of speech. Let them compare the words introduced at, and since, the time of Bacon and Shakespeare with what can be found in the literature that preceded that time."

2. ORDER OF CREATION.—We now approach the other group of incongruities presented by the order according to which the Bible reports the work of the six days Creation to have been performed.

Many pious exponents of the Bible have entirely waived the question of time in the work of Creation, solving themselves with the idea expressed by Bishop Wilberforce in Rev. R. Main's "Reply to Easton and Reviews" (p. 54) that so literal historical truth can be attributed to that portion of the Pentateuch, that "Whatever be the meaning of the six days, ending with the seventh day's mystical and symbolical rest, indisputably we cannot accept them in their literal meaning. They serve, apparently, as the divisions of the record of Creation, lest the mind may be too much burdened and perplexed by all these wonderful acts." As an arbitrary interpretation, this would certainly be acceptable; but it can hardly stand the test of analysis when examined by the light of that special order of succession of events, according to which the first Chapter of Genesis purports to record the work of Creation. We have here a distinct order of things made after the creation of the heaven and the earth, an order which is directly contradicted by Geological observation and by all the data of Astronomy, Meteorology and Palaeontology.

1. The succession of creative events commences with a state of desolation, emptiness, and darkness reigning upon the face of the deep. (Gen. i. 2). The data of Geology are very precise on this point. It has been proved that at the epoch when life appeared, the earth existed generally in the same condition it is in at present. The igneous state had been earlier in that condition; no life had then existed when the crust of the globe cooled down and solidified after millions of years, no sudden convulsions or catastrophes took place sufficient to destroy all that existed and to give room to a new Creation. Hugh Miller ("Testimony of the Rocks" p. 121) says: "For many ages ere man was ushered into being, not a few of his humble contemporaries of the fields and woods enjoyed life in their present haunts, and for thousands of years, anterior even to their appearance, many of the existing mollusks lived in our seas." The Biblical record is essentially catastrophic, while Geology tells with proofs of a very gradual and natural succession of things upon earth. "When," says Draper, "it is said that strata many hundreds of feet in thickness were crowded with the remains of organic life, it became altogether out of the question to refer their entombment to the confusion of a single catastrophe, for everything indicated an orderly and deliberate proceeding."

2. The creation of light days before the creation of the sun, nay, the very creation of the heaven and the earth before the sun was called into existence plainly indicates the ignorance of the laws of Gravitation, or of the dependence of the earth upon its parent stock. It is needless to say the Hebrew notion of the earth was exactly similar to all the ancient nations, which figured our globe to be a flat surface, over which the sun travelled in twenty-four hours, rising in the East and setting in the West. As the earth was supposed to have no connection with the sun, in precisely the same manner light was alleged to have been created entirely independent of its undoubted source. It is also noteworthy that the day is made up of the "evening and the morning," when, since the creation of light, morning should have preceded evening. This contradiction becomes all the more forcible when it is said in v. 5, "And God called the light Day, and the darkness Night." Some find an explanation in that by "evening" was meant the darkness which preceded the creation of light. But it is not clearly stated that "God divided the light from the darkness?" The darkness of night or evening is here clearly distinguished from that darkness which had previously reigned "upon the face of the deep."

3. The next thing made is the firmament to divide the waters that were beneath from the waters that were above. This in an exact reflection of the Hebrew theory of the sky being a vault, and the rainy waters which not only held suspension but produced by it. They had no notion of the origin of rain in the evaporation of the sea and land waters. "According to the mythical representation," says Tuck (Gen. p. 21) this heavenly vault is provided with a door, Gen. xxviii. 17; it rests upon pillars and foundations, Job xxv. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 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987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

4. With regard to the separation of the dry land from the water, we are led, to understand that at the beginning, once for all, the division between seas and continents took place, not by any upheaval of the land, but by the gathering together of all the waters into a certain place. Now, Geology teaches us that the same part of the globe was many times alternately water and dry land,

and that volcanic eruptions were the agents of these changes. As Kalisch observes (Gen. p. 69), the Mosaic segregation of the waters "does not explain the formation of the strata, nor of the fossil remains of vegetables and animals—which according to the Bible did not yet exist—in the interior of the earth, nor any of the wonders which make Geology one of the most interesting and absorbing sciences." 5. The creation of the two lights after that of the sun and moon only to appear on the fourth day, he having created them on the first. This is another twisted interpretation. The fossil remains of the animals which are found, but are not mentioned in the Bible, show that they had eyes and that these were formed to receive the Sun's rays. It cannot be doubted that for countless ages before these animals lived, the Sun has been the source of light and heat, as no animal or vegetable life could have possibly existed otherwise. It is well known that vegetable life in particular requires the light and heat of the Sun for its growth. The Bible tells us that the plants were made long before the Sun. Geology on the contrary unfolds before us the immensely long periods of luxuriant vegetation which preceded the carboniferous age. How reconcile the existence of hundreds of thousands of years of vegetable life with the total absence of the Sun's rays?

The Bible theory of the creation of the Sun after that of the earth is to us one of the clearest proofs of the ignorance the writer of Genesis laboured under with respect to the real dimensions and functions of the Sun towards the earth. Assuming the earth to be the centre of our system, it is easy to imagine the Sun to have been made after our planet. The Mosaic writer treats the stars in the same secondary way in which he records the creation of the Sun. "It is plain," says Colenso (p. 320) that the writer of this chapter had very little notion of the real magnitude of the heavenly bodies, and so he assigns one day only for the formation of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, while three or four are spent upon the Earth alone. . . . And the Stars, those points of light, he regarded, no doubt, as a small addition to the greater luminaries, without having the least idea that each one of their glorious hosts, which Astronomy shows to be infinitely more numerous than he could have supposed, was itself a mighty Sun, though placed at an immense distance from us, in comparison with whose bulk that of our earth would shrink into nothing."

6. Then as to the order in which the living beings, vegetable and animal, were created, we are told that Plants were made first, then Fish and Fowl, then Cattle and Reptiles, and finally Man. Had such really been the succession of creations, the fossil remains found would have exactly corresponded to this order. But Palaeontology shows no such succession. At different epochs plants and animals of all kinds appeared on earth. Draper says—"Birds, mammals, reptiles, fishes, and invertebrates may each be detected in earlier strata; even in some of those formations regarded as non-fossiliferous, organisms may be found; but it is not at all probable that the preponderance of reptiles will ever cease to be the essential characteristic of the Secondary rocks or that of mammals of the Tertiary, or that a preceding period of vast duration, in which the type of life had been the invertebrate, will ever be doubted." It has been alleged by Commentators that the plants were made first, and the animals afterwards because Genesis expressly says that herbs were given them for meat. This, however, clashes with the fact that many animals were provided with teeth and stomachs so formed as to enable their possessors to feed on flesh. Geology shows that ravenous creatures preyed upon their equals and lived on flesh at all epochs of the earth's existence, in precisely the same manner as they do now. Dr. Pye Smith says: ("Geology and Scripture," p. 87) "Some persons have dreamed of sustaining animal life by exclusively vegetable food, ignorant that in every leaf or root or fruit which they feed upon, and in every drop of water which they drink, they put to death myriads of living creatures, whose bodies are as curiously and wonderfully made as our own, which were full of animation and agility, and enjoyed their mode and period of existence as really and effectively, under the bountiful care of Him, who is good to all, and whose tender mercies are over all his works, as the stately elephant, the majestic horse or man, the earthly lord of all. By far the larger portion of the animal creation is formed, in every part of its anatomy, internal and external, for living upon animal food, and cannot live upon any other."

7. The last being created was Man. As to the manner of his creation, Genesis gives two accounts: In the first, man and woman are created together; in the second, man is created first, and woman afterwards; in the first, man and woman are commanded to be fruitful, to multiply, to replenish and subdue the earth; in the second, man is created alone, and long afterwards, and he was placed in possession of Eden and introduced to all the living world, woman is made, and no injunction as to multiplication and reproduction is given to the pair, till after the fall. In the first account, man is made after God's own image; in the second, he is made of the dust of the ground. Finally, according to the first record, man and woman were made on the sixth day, after the creation of the plants and animals; according to the second account, it is distinctly asserted that man was made before the plants, or before the third day; "And no plant of the field was yet sprung up; for the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground. But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground. And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life." (Gen. ii. 5, 7). We will gain ask—which of these two contradictory accounts—the Elohist, or the Jehovist is true?

(To be continued.)

## FOOCHOW.

The Foochow Echo of the 9th inst. has the following:—

It is an open secret that the Consular body in Foochow is as much saddled with a dispute about the character of their diplomatic relations as are the Ministers in Peking. The former's dispute is called the "first call" question, and the latter's the "audience" question. It has been held that new Chinese officials arriving at their post should make the first call on the Foreign Consuls. This has been the practice for a long time past, and is on all-ours with the etiquette or usage observed in Chinese social life. An exception to this sound rule occurred last year with the late Tartar General, who refused to make the first call on the Consul. The matter was at once reported to Peking, and the recalcitrant official was immediately taken to task and ordered to perform his duty in the matter. Death, however, intervened, and the consummation so devoutly wished for, did not come to pass. His Excellency Pien, it seems, is trying to follow in the wake of the Tartar General. The Viceroy arrived here in the first week of October last, and has now been over five months in charge of his office. The foreign Consuls, however, have not as yet received any notification of his having assumed the duties of his high office, and his entrance, whether official or social, is com-

pletely ignored by those with whom he is supposed to maintain the best of relations. It cannot be gainsaid that the Viceroy is simply utilizing himself in attempting to withhold the full privileges accorded to national representatives. The fiction of universal sovereignty of the Son of Heaven no longer holds water, and unless that phantom claim is relegated to limbo, foreign representatives treated on a footing of complete equality, and all officials of the stamp of Viceroy Pien are at once shelved, China cannot hope for better days.

It is affirmed, but we do not vouch for the truth of its correctness, that Viceroy Pien entertains the most pronounced anti-foreign views. This may or may not be true, but sufficient color has been given to the supposition by the way the Viceroy shaped in the Kuliang affair. It is an unquestionable fact that his policy in that matter was solely dictated by a desire to pander to the popular prejudice and to curry favor with the *liarats* at the expense of foreign interests. We have several times in the columns called the attention of the powers that be to the wholesale public gambling which is most disgracefully carried on in the principal thoroughfares of the settlement. We understand that the Foreign Consuls have also complained to the officials against the evil which is growing into a veritable eyecore. But all has been of no avail; and the gambling is going on as merrily as all those whose palms are well greased thereby could wish. It is a noteworthy fact that even the oldest resident here does not recollect having seen public gambling flourishing on such a grand scale as under the aegis of the present administration.

The advent of Pien, the Viceroy of Foochow, was heralded with such a flourish of trumpets the bulk of the native population was at one time under the impression that they were on the eve of the "reign of plenty." Even some Europeans were taken in by the statements about the Viceroy's honesty of purpose, his long experience in the public service, and his ability of cleansing what we shall denominate the Augean stable. But in the case of the Europeans, it may be said that they placed some confidence in the coming man, not so much on account of that official's high pretensions as in the belief they entertained towards the old adage that a new broom sweeps clean. Whatever may be the case, we think opportunity to form an opinion of the man who has been at the helm of the gubernatorial bark since October last; and the general consensus of opinion is, we may safely say, that His Excellency Pien is thoroughly unfit for the high and responsible position he holds, or, in plainer language, that he is a complete political non-entity.

## Today's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"TETARTOS,"

Captain Petersen, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON & Co.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1889. [205]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1889. [2]

MASONIC BALL.

IN consequence of the lamented death of

Admiral CHANDLER, the Masonic Ball is

POSTPONED from Friday, the 15th instant, to

MONDAY, the 25th February next.

ALF. WOOLLEY,

Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1889. [206]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of

the presence of the Ladies at the Grand

Stand and Enclosure during the Races on the

20th, 21st, and 22nd instant.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1889. [204]

TO BE LET.

A WELL FURNISHED FLAT in Blue

Buildings for 6 months, from 15th April

next.

Apply to

Messrs. HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Ice House Lane.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1889. [207]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHEI DUA

SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the PUNJON AND SUNGHEI DUA SAMANTAN

MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the

Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Queen's

Road, Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the

24th day of February, 1889, at 3 O'CLOCK IN

THE AFTERNOON, when the subjoined resolution

will be proposed.

Should the resolution be passed by the required

majority it will be submitted for confirmation as

a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary

Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased

to the sum of \$600,000 legally currency in the

Colony of Hongkong by the creation of

20,000 New Shares of \$30 each. Subject

to any direction to the contrary that may

be given by the Meeting sanctioning the

increase of Capital, all New Shares shall be



## Commercial.

## TO-DAY.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

The "corner" in the Rope Co's shares has caused a panic in the Share Market and business is practically at a standstill.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—173 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$120 per share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 32 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$228 per share, sellers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—175 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, buyers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$72 per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$212 per share, buyers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$90 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$97 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, \$80 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$124 per share, sellers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$200 per share, buyers.  
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.  
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$161 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—91 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—100 per cent. premium, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. premium, sellers.  
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.  
The Sengul Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$43 per share, sellers.  
Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—20 per cent. dis., buyers.  
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—30 per cent. prem., sellers.  
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$221 per share, buyers.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/61  
Bank Bills, on demand 3/61  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/61  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/61  
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/61  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/61

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 3/72  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/72  
ON INDIA, T. T. 218 1/2  
On Demand 220

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 71 1/2  
Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul..... \$530  
(Allowance, Tails 63)  
OLD MALWA, per picul..... \$550 to \$580  
(Allowance, Tails 63)

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest..... \$567 1/2  
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest..... \$570  
NEW PATNA, (bottom choice) per chest..... \$577 1/2  
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest..... \$585  
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest..... \$545  
NEW BENARES, (bottom choice) per chest..... \$555  
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul..... \$550  
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul..... \$500  
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul..... \$475

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

13th February, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.
Widdowstock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hainan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hainan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

14th February, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.
Widdowstock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hainan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hainan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The barometer has risen and gradients are rather steep for high-east winds. Clear, cool and rather damp weather prevails.

4.—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.  
5.—Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.  
6.—Humidity in percentage of saturation.  
7.—Direction of the wind in two points.  
8.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort's scale.  
9.—State of the weather.  
10.—Remarks.  
11.—Remarks.  
12.—Remarks.  
13.—Remarks.  
14.—Remarks.  
15.—Remarks.  
16.—Remarks.  
17.—Remarks.  
18.—Remarks.  
19.—Remarks.  
20.—Remarks.

Hongkong Observatory, 14th February, 1889.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falckner &amp; Co.'s Register.)

To day.		
Barometer—9 a.m.	.....	34.00
Barometer—1 p.m.	.....	34.10
Barometer—4 p.m.	.....	34.10
Thermometer—9 a.m.	.....	60
Thermometer—1 p.m.	.....	68
Thermometer—4 p.m.	.....	81
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	.....	57
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	.....	58
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	.....	77
Thermometer—Maximum	.....	89
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	.....	59

## MAILS EXPECTED.

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Pekin*, with the English mail, left Singapore for this port on the 14th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 19th.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Yongit*, with the French mail, left Saigon at 10 a.m., on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 16th.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co's steamer *Arabic*, with the American mail, from San Francisco on the 24th ultimo, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Japan*, with the Indian mail, left Singapore on the 10th instant, and is due here on the 16th.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co's steamer *Tannadice*, left Port Darwin for this port on the 8th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 17th.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Parthia*, from Vancouver, left Yokohama for Shanghai and Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's extra steamer *Khiva*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on the 14th.

The Union Line steamer *Highfield*, from London, left Singapore for this port on the 7th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 14th.

The Ocean Steamship Co's steamer *Prima*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 18th.

The Ben Line steamer *Benledi* left Singapore on the 12th instant, and is expected here on the 19th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Electra*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 20th.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1185, S. Ashton, 13th Feb., Foochow 11th February, and Amoy 12th, General—D. Laprak & Co.

DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, G. Taylor, 14th Feb., Manila 11th Feb., General—Russell & Co.

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1012, A. Benson, 14th Feb., Bangkok 7th Feb., Rice—Yuen Fat Hong.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Brorsen, 14th Feb., Bangkok 2nd Feb., General—Melchers & Co.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. Hall, 14th Feb., Tamsui, Amoy, and Swatow 13th Feb., General—D. Laprak & Co.

ANTON, German steamer, 396, E. Aereboe, 14th Feb., Pakhoi 11th Feb., and Hoihow 13th, General—Wiel & Co.

JOHANNA, German steamer, 428, H. Bing, 14th Feb., Pakhoi 11th Feb., and Hoihow 13th, General—Wiel & Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,099, W. H. Seabury, 14th Feb., San Francisco 15th Jan., and Yokohama 9th Feb., Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

*Actia*, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.  
*Yikang*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Phra Chom Kiao*, British steamer, for Bangkok.  
*Cardiganshire*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.  
*Kwangshai*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

February 14, *Glenavon*, British steamer, for Singapore.  
February 14, *Antenor*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
February 14, *Kwangshai*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.  
February 14, *Cardiganshire*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *City of Peking*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Dr. R. H. Kimball and native servant, Messrs. G. H. Stowbridge, A. Vantine, and G. J. G. Makin.

Per *Phra Chula Chom Kiao*, str., from Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per *Diamant*, str., from Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Brown and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, child and servant, Messrs. Ratmal and Kenzo, and 12 Chinese.

Per *Haitan*, str., from Foochow, &c.—H. R. H. the Count and Countess of Bardi, Baroness Hertling, Count Lucchesi, Count Zeller, Baron Heydrand, 3 European servants, Mr. Lewis, and 4 Chinese (cabin), and 41 Chinese (deck).

Per *Formosa*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Dr. de Groot, Messrs. C. H. Bert, Lautz, and de Goleos, and 34 Chinese.

Per *Anton*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—22 Chinese.

Per *Johanna*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—22 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Glenavon*, str., for Singapore.—4 Europeans and 117 Chinese.

Per *Marla Terna*, str., for Singapore.—4 Europeans and 117 Chinese.

Per *Kwangshai*, str., for Shanghai.—10 Chinese.

Per *Actia*, str., for Hoihow.—25 Chinese.

Per *Phra Chom Kiao*, str., for Bangkok.—6 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The German steamer *Yokohama* reports that she left Pakhoi on the 11th instant, and Hoihow on the 13th. Had fine weather and light monsoon.

The British steamer *Diamant* reports that she left Manila on the 11th instant. Had light to moderate monsoon and fine clear weather throughout.

The British steamer *Formosa* reports that she left Tamsui, Amoy, and Swatow on the 13th instant. From Tamsui to Amoy and thence to Swatow had light variable winds and clear weather. From Swatow to port had moderate north-east to east winds and smooth sea. In Swatow, the steamer *Sunkiang*.

The British steamer *Phra Chula Chom Kiao* reports that she left Bangkok on the 7th instant. On the 7th and 8th, had light north-east wind. On the 9th, blowing strong winds from north-east to east-north-east. On the 10th, blowing a gale and heavy head sea up to Cape Yarela; thence to port had moderate to fresh breeze.

The British steamer *Haitan* reports that she left Foochow on the 11th instant at 4.30 p.m. Had light north-west winds and calms to Amoy, with smooth sea. Left Amoy at 5.30 p.m. on the 12th, and arrived in port at 6 p.m. on the 13th. During the passage had light variable winds and calms with quite smooth sea. In Amoy, the steamer *Soochow*.

The American steamship *City of Peking* reports that she left San Francisco on the 15th ultimo. Had strong westerly gales and heavy sea to within 150 miles of Yokohama; since then heavy north-east gale with thick weather. Left Yokohama on the 9th instant. Had thick rainy weather to Van Diemen's Straits. Light northerly winds and fine weather through Eastern Sea to Turnabout; thence strong north-east monsoon and fine weather to port.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Shanghai.—Per *Amoy*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Java, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Airline*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and London.—Per *Glenavon*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Amoy*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Formosa*, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Diamant*, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c.—Per *Braunschweig*, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Amoy, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Haitan*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Melbourne*, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *City of Peking*, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Khiva*, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Shannon*, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revabek, 13th Feb., Macao 13th February, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

AIRLINE, British steamer, W. Ellis, 5th Feb., Sydney 17th Jan., via Townsville, Cooktown, and Thursday Island—25th, General—Russell & Co.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. J. Webber, 11th Feb., Yokohama 3rd Feb., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

AMOI, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 12th Feb., Whampoa 12th Feb., General—Siemens & Co.

APENADE, German steamer, 1,473, Hohlmann, 21st Jan., Nagasaki 17th Jan., Coal—Wiel & Co.

ASHINGTON, British steamer, 809, Zindel, 1st February.—Siemens & Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,093, P. Hays, 4th Feb., Saigon 30th January, General—Woo Lee.

DECIMA, German steamer, 955, W. Breitung, 28th Jan., Singapore 18th Jan., Sugar—Siemens & Co.

DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 644, J. M. Marquis, 1st Feb., Manila 19th Jan., General—Brandis & Co.

DUBURG, German steamer, 921, C. F. Bertelsen, 8th Feb., Bangkok 31st January, Rice—Melchers & Co.

FALABAH, British steamer, 1,068, W. B. Harding, 3rd Feb., Marseilles 6th Nov., and Saigon 28th January, Petroleum—Hewitt & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FOKREN, British steamer, 609, J. Lewis, 10th Feb., Tamsui 7th Feb., Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, General—D. Laprak & Co.

FOOK-CHING, British steamer, 771, A. Christian, 7th Feb., Foochow 5th Feb., General—Kaw Hong Tak.

GLENAGLE, British steamer, 1,837, Park, 13th Feb., Kobe 6th Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,495, Wood, 13th Feb., Whampoa 13th Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MELITA, German steamer, 339, H. Merck, 9th Jan., Haiphong 5th Jan., Rice—Wiel & Co.

MIKE MARI, Japanese steamer, 2,308, Sommers, 13th Feb., Kutchin 8th Feb., Coal—Hitachi Bussan Kaisha.

NIRKERN, German steamer, 771, Bartels, 11th Feb., Whampoa 11th February, General—Melchers & Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, James Young, 11th Feb., Amoy 10th Feb., Ballast—Hoi Hong.

PERA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, W. H. Watson, 6th Feb., Bangkok 30th Jan., General—Yuen Fat Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PROVINCIA, British steamer, 1,095, Mackenzie, 29th Jan., Kudat 8th Jan., and Singapore 21st, Timber—Captain.

TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,500, A. Varden, 13th Jan., Wellington, N.Z., 24th Nov., Dec. Coals—Russell & Co.

AVIGLIA, German bark, 473, Jersico, 5th Dec., Iloilo 18th Nov., Sanpanwood—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

BENGAL, British bark, 544, Scott, 17th Jan., Singapore 24th Sept., Timber—Melchers & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, 852, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec., Portland (Oregon) 2nd Nov., Lumber and Spars—Captain.

ELIZ, British bark, 778, W. Summers, 23rd Jan., London 2nd October, General—Melchers & Co.

ELANOR, Chinese bark, 457, Upland Examination, bulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.

ESCORT, American bark, 616, Waterhouse, 20th Jan., Honolulu 14th December, Ballast—Captain.

JOHN NICHOLSON, British steamer, 681, W. Quinn, 18th Dec., Honolulu 16th Nov., Ballast—Captain.

MERCURY, British schooner, 361, David Thomas, 4th Feb., Freemantle, 22nd Dec., Sandalwood—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

STATE OF MAINE, American ship, 1,467, Nickels, 18th Feb., Shanghai 17th Jan., General—Fustas & Co.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Khiva	Bombay	February 14th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Highfield	London	February 14th	Russell & Co.
Yangtze	Marseilles	February 16th	Messageries Maritimes
Japan	Calcutta	February 16th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Annadice	Port Darwin	February 17th	Russell & Co.
Prometheus	Liverpool	February 18th	Butterfield & Swire
Benledi	Singapore	February 19th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Pekin	London	February 19th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Electra	Hamburg	February 20th	Siemens & Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	February 20th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Arabic	San Francisco	February 21st	O. & O. S. S. Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

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